THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PRIATED BY JOHN SCULL,
In Market Street, next door to the corner of Front Street.

Terms of Publication.

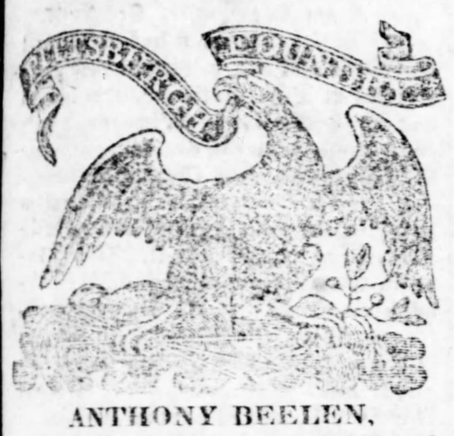
The PITTSBURGH GAZETTE is published every Friday morning, at Three Dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his paper, at the expiration of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of 20 per cent will be made.

Persons sending Advertisements are *requested* to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.*



ANTHONY BEELEN,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public, that he has lately much enlarged his variety of *Patterns*, at the EAGLE FOUNDRY, on the Monongahela, where he continues to execute orders for machinery of every description.—Smith's Anvils, Rollers for rolling iron, Forge Hammers, Fullers, Soapboilers, Potash, and Distillery Kettles of every description, and generally every kind of castings.—He has now on hand, and is daily making, Abbett's patent oval and other elegant Stoves for burning wood; obelisk and common coal Stoves; Bath and common Grates, Rumford Backs and Jambs, Hollow Ware; common and reemed Waggon Boxes, &c. &c. the whole warranted equal to any made in the United States, or imported from Europe.

SAD IRONS,

Hatters and Taylors Irons, ground and polished in the first style.

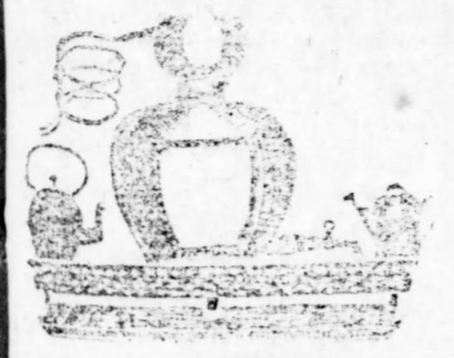
Pitsburgh, January 2, 1812.

WHEAT.

ONE DOLLAR per bushel will be given in Cash, for Wheat delivered at the *Pittsburgh Steam Mill*, in fifteen or twenty days, or till altered by six days notice. *Fifty Cents* for Rye and Corn, and *Thirty three Cents* for Buckwheat.

GEORGE EVANS & Co.

October 5, 1812.



JUST RECEIVED,

At the Widow Hamsher's Coppersmith Shop, in Fourth street, near the Jail, a handsome and large assortment of the best imported

COPPER,

which will be immediately worked up into *STILLS*, and other kind of copper work, at nearly the old price. Stills from 50 to 150 gallons, at one dollar per gallon, and from 50 to 40 gallons at one dollar and twenty cents per gallon. There is also an assortment of Tin Ware for sale

Pittsburgh, 8th October, 1812.

GOOSE QUILLS.

A LIBERAL price will be given for *Goose Quills*, of a superior quality, by *JAMES GRAHAM*, at his Academy, Second street, opposite the Bank, Pittsburgh.

August 20, 1812

FOR SALE

A Lot of Ground on Diamond Alley, near the Centre Square, Pittsburgh, containing in front 30 feet, and extending northwardly 120 feet, on which are erected two brick tenements, lately occupied by Lazarus Stewart, Esq. Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS.

Pittsburgh, November 27, 1811.

THOMAS PERKINS,

CLOCK, WATCH MAKER, AND *SILVER SMITH.*

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he still carries on his business at his *Old Stand* in Market street, between Front and Second streets, where he offers for sale *Eight Day and Thirty Hour Clocks, Watches and Watch Trinkets, Gold Chain and Hair Necklaces, plain and set Ear and Finger Rings and Breast Pins of various fashions, Silver Teapots, Sugar Dishes and Milk Pots, Sugar Tongs, Table and Tea Spoons, Silver, Brass and Steel mounted Swords*, which he will sell low for cash or approved country produce.

N. B. A good Journeyman and two Apprentices wanted to the above business. Boys from 12 to 15 years of age.

Pittsburgh, September 2, 1812.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner. Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber proposes transacting business as an Agent in the

Land Office,

before the Board of Property, &c. A knowledge of the titles to lands in the western part of the State, acquired in the performance of his professional duties whilst resident there, will probably enable him to be useful.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

Harrisburgh, May 4, 1812. 1y.

FOR SALE

TWO valuable Tracts of Land, containing 459 acres, situate on Brush creek, in Westmoreland county; there is between 50 and 60 acres cleared on these tracts, a part of which is meadow, and more can be made, as there is a considerable quantity of first rate bottom on the creek; there is also excellent sugar camps, coal banks, and limestone on the land, and a good mill seat on the creek; it is about three-quarters of a mile from the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh, and adjoins lands of Col. John Irwin and James Irwin. Also, one small Tract of Land, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, containing 50 acres, adjoining lands of Col. James O'Hara, and others Also, a Tract of Donation Land, in the 3d district, No. 591. The above property is part of the real estate of William Elliot, late of Pitt township, deceased. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to M. James Irwin, living near the land in Westmoreland county, or to the subscribers.

HENRY NOBLE,
GEORGE WALLACE.

August 30, 1811. tf

LOTS FOR SALE,

IN the Town of *Sidneyville*, situate on that beautiful level nearly opposite to Pittsburgh; they are large and well accommodated with streets and alleys; also, a few out lots and coal-lots, which are very convenient for persons residing in Sidneyville, Birmingham or Pittsburgh. The coal-lots, independent of the coal, are well situate, of a rich soil, and some of them contain a large quantity of limestone The quality and convenience of these lots, and the importance of early securing a situation in Sidneyville is well known to the inhabitants of Pittsburgh.

The situation of Sidneyville is little inferior to that of Pittsburgh, and only separated from it by the Monongahela river. Its contiguity, therefore, to Pittsburgh, independent of every other consideration, unquestionably renders its lots an object to purchasers. It would be adviseable for those who particularly solicited the sale of these lots, to apply immediately, as it is more than probable that all who want cannot be accommodated. The plan of the lots can be seen, and the terms of sale made known, by applying to JOHN M'DONALD, Jr. in Wood street, Pittsburgh, who is fully authorised to sell.

ISAAC GREGG.

September 17, 1812.

TOBACCO, SNUFF & SEGARS,

(WHOLESALE.)

The Subscriber offers for Sale at his Store in Market-street,

200 kegs pressed Tobacco in small twists
50 do pigtail or fine spun do
50 do plug or coarse spun do
1500 lbs do do do
200 dozen papers cut and dry do
50 boxes Spanish segars
50 thousand American do
100 kegs rappee snuff
20 dozen bottles macabau do
30 kegs Scotch snuff
20 bladders do
50 dozen bottles do

All the above articles are manufactured in the best manner by an experienced workman, and will be sold at the most reduced prices for cash, country produce, or approved notes at 6 or 9 months.

WM. B. FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1812.

☞ *BAR-IRON* by the Ton.

2,000 Pounds

BEST KENTUCKY POWDER,

FOR SALE,

Enquire of

WM. ROBINSON, Jr.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1812. tf

CASH

Will be given for a quantity of

Flour, Whiskey, Soap, Candles and Vinegar, by

E. DENNY.

Pittsburgh, *September* 15, 1812. tf

Original Patent and Family MEDICINES.

LEE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

THE operation of these highly esteemed pills is perfectly mild, and the experience of thousands has proved, they may be used in every situation in life, without the least inconvenience.

SELECTED CASES OF CURES.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

Your Anti-bilious pills have had the desired effect in relieving me from head-ache, pains in the back, lassitude, etc. If you think proper, you are at liberty to use my name.

DANIEL CONN,
Aisquith st.

Baltimore, June 26, 1810.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

I have taken but two doses of your anti-bilious pills, and I am quite relieved from that sickness of the stomach, giddiness, etc. which has troubled me for some time I shall recommend them to all my friends in similar cases.

G. C. COLLINS.

Baltimore, July 13, 1810.

LEE'S
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES

This medicine which is as innocent and mild as certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, should no worms exist in the body.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

Observin that my son, 6 years of age, was troubled with difficulty in breathing (something frequently rising in his throat) restlessness at night, loss of flesh, etc from these symptoms I was confident he had worms; and having procured a box of Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges, the first dose expelled 23 large worms, which afforded him immediate relief. He now enjoys a good state of health, and I believe I can from experience say that Lee's Lozenges are the most efficacious remedy for worms, now in use

THOMAS PETERS,

Of the late firm of Peters and Johnson.

Baltimore, July 1, 1810.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, etc.
Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, etc.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever drops.
Lee's Worm destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without mercury)
Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, etc.
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal
Lee's Persion Lotion for tetters and eruptions.
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, etc.
Lee's Eye-water.
Lee's Tooth-ache drops.
Lee's Damask Lip-salve.
Lee's Corn-plaster.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.
Lee's Tooth-powder.

The above celebrated Medicines continue to be faithfully prepared, and sold by the proprietors, No. 98, Pitt street, Baltimore, and *WILLIAM B. FOSTER*, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be made by the proprietors.

☞ To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

*** At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets, containing cases of cures whose length prevent their being herewith inserted. April 28, 1812.

STEAM ENGINES,

THE public are hereby informed that the subscriber is ready to contract for the supplying of STEAM ENGINES on Oliver Evans's principles. He will warrant and uphold them to be far superior to those on the principles of Bolton and Watt; they are less expensive, more simple and durable, occupy infinitely less room, require much less fuel, are thirty times more powerfull, and can be conducted by any man of ordinary capacity, with less than two months practice.

The public are requested particularly to bear in mind that no other person or persons are authorised to make said engines in this place, and that no licence can be obtained for using those not made by the subscriber.

The subscriber has obtained the exclusive right to use said engines for all and every manner of manufacturing iron, within a certain district, centering in the town of Pittsburgh, and he is ready to sell said right to any person disposed to purchase.

GEO. EVANS.

Pittsburgh, May 20th, 812.

JOHN COWAN,

SOUTH corner of the Diamond, has just received and offers for sale at reduced prices for cash or approved country produce, the following articles, viz

9 *Barrels Tanners Oil.*
300 *pounds Copperas,*
20 *ditto Verdigris,*
200 *ditto pumice Stone,*
2 *Barrels Sugar,*
2 *ditto Coffee.*
36 *packs of Pins.*

A quantity of young Hyson and Hyson Skin TEAS.

A lage assortment of Hatters trimmings and bow strings, with a general assortment of Groceries.

Pittsburgh, September. 18, 1812.

FERREE'S POWDER.

THE public are informed that the subscribers are agents for selling FERREE'S POWDER. A quantity of first rate Rifle Powder is now on hand, put up in small kegs, and is offered as low as any of the same quality now in market.

T. & J. CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1812. tf.

POTASH WANTED.

THE higest price will be given in Cash for a quantity of merchantable POTASH, delivered at Redstone Old Fort, or to *Thomas & John Cromwell*, Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM TROTH, *Agent for Bridgeport Glass Company.*

August 6th, 1812.

LOTS FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of small and convenient Lots fronted by Penn street, (suitable for mechanics) are offered for sale on reasonable terms, both as to price and time of payment—Enquire of *WILLIAM SHIRAS*, or the subscriber at the Point Brewery, where a plan of the Lots may be seen.

GEORGE SHIRAS.

*** June 23, 1812.

James Brown, Abner Barker, *AND* James R. Butler,

HAVE entered into partnership, for the purpose of establishing in Pittsburgh, a Manufacture of

HARDWARE,

which they intend to do on an extensive plan. Particularly, they intend making Cut and Forged Nails, of every description: a large assortment of which they have now on hand, and which they offer, by wholesale and retail, on moderate terms. It is intended, in a few weeks, to improve the quality of Cut Nails so that they will answer every purpose of those which are forged, in addition to which they will drive incomparably better. Said Company intend also to manufacture Scythes, Siskles, Cutting and drawing Knives, Axes, Screw-Augurs, and, indeed, edged tools generally. They intend likewise to make all articles in the Blacksmith and Whitesmith way, as soon as workmen can be procured.

Therefore, Artificers in Brass and Iron, possessing competent skill and dexterity in their respective branches, and being of good moral character, are hereby informed, that they will meet with encouragement by applying to said Company.

BROWN, BARKER, & BUTLER.

Pittsburgh, May 7th, 1812.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for Sale,

FORTY FIVE THOUSAND

Acres of Land in Pennsylvania, north and west of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres.

Ten Thousand Acres whereof are in Allegheny county, within between 10 and 20 miles of Pittsburgh, and convenient to the Allegheny river, in a well settled country.

Twenty Five Thousand Acres in Butler county, on Connequenessing and Muddy creeks, within from 20 to 35 miles of Pittsburgh, and including most of the country around the town of Butler.

The residue is in Erie, Crawford and Percer counties, near the respective county towns.

A large proportion of those lands are of the best quality, and calculated for grass farms or tillage, and on or near to navigable streams emptying into the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. On many of those tracts are respectable improvements, in the occupation of tenants, of whom possession may be received on the first of April next. The land in Allegheny and Butler counties afford stone coal and iron ore, and seats for water works.

The price will be low and the terms of payment rendered easy to industrious farmers and mechanics. On all sales a liberal discount will be allowed for prompt payment.

Purchasers will receive titles in fee simple, clear of all incumbrances on payment of the purchase money, or executing bonds, with mortgage of the premises to secure payment.

Apply to THOMAS COLLINS,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

WHO WANTS

A miller to take charge of a large merchant grist mill, affording room for carding and spinning machinery and a saw mill; a farmer who understands the management of a stock farm; a blacksmith and cooper, to reside at his mills near Butler: constant employment will be given to the two latter.

None need apply but such as can bring satisfactory recommendation of skill, industry, sobriety and integrity.

September 23, 1811.

MILITARY EXERCISE.

For teaching the cavalry and infantry the exercise of the

BROAD SWORD.

MR. ANTHONY COLOME, fencingmaster, of the late army of Ohio, respectfully informs the young gentlemen of Pittsburgh and those of the army, that he has opened school at the house of Thomas Algeo, Market street Days of tuition, Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturday's, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 12, and from 3 o'clock until 6 in the evening. Terms of tuition one dollar per week to be paid in advance.

October 6

Apprentices Indentures, and a variety of blanks for Justices of the Peace, handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.

ONE CENT REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Sunday afternoon last, a servant girl named *JANE POLIHMUS*, about 17 years of age; took no cloathing with her but what she had on I will give the above reward, but no charges, to any person who will bring her home, and I forwarn any person from trusting or harbouring her at their peril.

PETER DECLARY.

Pittsburgh, October 8, 1812.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of *George Wallace*, Esq. late of Braddock's Field, deceased, are requested to present them for settlement; and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

JOHN WILKINS,
GEORGE WALLACE, } *Executors.*

September 10, 812.

SADDLERS.

CONSTANT employment will be given by the subscriber to *Five* or *Six Journeymen Saddlers*, either at piece work or by the week. Wages paid every Saturday evening.

JOHN LITTLE.

Pittsburgh, September 22, 1812

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Traveller's Inn to that commodious Brick House next door to the former stand of the Traveller's Inn, where he continues to keep Entertainment for Travellers, and transacts business on commission as usual. He has now on hand a quantity of

Bar Iron, Castings & Salt,

Which will be sold low for Cash.

SAMUEL JANUARY.

Mausville, Jan 21, 1812. (1 y.)

TO MANUFACTURERS OF *LINEN*

THREE Shillings Cash, will be given for seven hundred Linen, whole bleached, or well broke, delivered at Pittsburgh. Apply to *WILLIAM MASSON*, on the bank of the Monongahela, east of Wood street.

July 20 1812

LAND FOR SALE.

ONE *Tract* of *Land*, of the first quality, containing 404 acres, in Columbiana county, state of Ohio, adjoining Fawcett's town, four miles and an half below the mouth of Little Beaver on the river; about 40 acres of cleared land on it, a comfortable dwelling house and other out-houses, a grist mill in good repair, in a good situation for merchant or country work, an excellent situation for a saw mill with abundance of timber; this place has one of the best and largest sugar camps on it to be found on the Ohio; a public road is laid out from Lisbon down to Fawcett's town, and is found to be the best and nearest by two miles, of any on the river. This place will be sold low. For terms apply to

JEREMIAH BARKER.

Brighton Iron Works Falls of Big Beaver, Beaver county September 22 1812

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

BOOKSELLERS, MARKET-STREET,

HAVE RECEIVED,

THE Mirror of Taste, and Dramatic Censor.
The Mourner Comforted A selection of extracts, consolitary on the death of friends; with prayers suited to the various instances of mortality. By *James Abercrombie*, D. D.
Knickerbocker's History of New-York, from the beginning of the world to the end of the Dutch dynasty
Forest of Montalbano, a novel, in 4 volumes
Sentimental Anecdotes. By Madame de Montolieu
The Asylum; or, Alonso and Melissa, an American Tale, founded on fact. By I. Mitchell
Anne of Brittanny; an historical romance
The Yankey in London
Spirit of "THE BOOK;" or Memoirs of Caroline Princess of Hasburgh, a political and amatory romance
Kelroy, a novel; by a lady of Pennsylvania
Lake of Killarney, a novel, in 2 volumes; by Anna Maria Porter
A Father's Tales to his Daughter
Evening Entertainments; or, Delineations of the Manners and Customs of various Nations, interspersed with geographical notices, historical and biographical anecdotes, and descriptions in natursl history
Cowper's Works, a pocket edition
The Life of Fenelon
Miscellaneous Poems, on Moral and Religious Subjects; by Osander. The design of the author, from the publication of his poems, was to acquire such pecuniary assistance, as would enable him to prosecute his studies, with a view to the gospel ministry
Poems from the Portuguese of Luis de Camoens, with remarks on his life and writings; by Lord Viscount Strangford
History of Louisa, the Lovely Orphan
Thomson's Seasons; a miniature edition
Petrarch Translated; in a selection of his sonnets and odes, accompanied with notes; by the translator of Catullus. Miniature edit.
Fenelon's Pious Reflections for every day in the month; with the life of the author—An elegant miniature edition
The Whole Duty of Woman; by a lady
The Linnet, or Favorite Companion
Travels through Spain and part of Portugal, with commercial, statistical, and geographical details
Guide for Young Shepherds; or hints and observations on the character and value of Merino sheep

BOSTON, *October* 9.

American Squadron.

The squadron, under the command of Commodore Rodgers, (with the exception of the Hornet) went to sea yesterday. We hear they are to be joined by the Essex and Wasp in a certain latitude and longitude.

Bad—If true.

Since our last a private of the American army has arrived in town from Greenbush—being one of a detachment in pursuit of near 100 deserters from that station. We are sorry to state that he says most of the troops are without cloathing, excepting such as they have provided and paid for themselves.—*Norwich Conn. paper.*

NEW-YORK, *October* 7.

Latest from the Peninsula.—To the politeness of a very respectable merchant of this city, the editor of the commercial advertiser is indebted for a file of Lisbon papers of the 19th of August inclusive

Lord Wellington entered Madrid on the evening of the 11th of August. King Joseph has fled for protection to the army under Marshall Suchet. It is probable, however (judging from the rapid progress of the combined armies) that he will not escape from the dominions of Spain until he is carried out as prisoner of war.

Lisbon, August 16.

The great lord Wellington entered Madrid on the 11th at day-break, the hitherto unfortunate, but constant, and firm in patriotism in Spain, the beautiful city of Madrid.

It is impossible to describe the applause and enthusiasm with which the deliverer of the Spanish people was received there by the inhabitants.

Brigadier General D'Urban, commanding the Portuguese cavalry, pursued the enemy's cavalry, and made great slaughter.

King Joseph abandoned by his troops, by Marmont and by Soult, took the resolution to fly to Valencia, and put himself under the protection of Suchet.

The expedition from Cadiz of 7000 men, disembarked at Huelva, in the county of Niebla

Soult on the 12th and 13th held councils of war relative to the course that he was pursue.

The siege of Cadiz is at this time raised.

FRENCH DEFEAT.

The particulars relating to the action of Gen. Bagration, are confirmed by letters from Admiral Martin to Sir James Saumarez, dated at Riga, 25th and 27th July.

Several of the newly elected senators and representatives in the legislature of North-Carolina, have memorialized Gov. Hawkins, requesting him to convene the legislature for the purpose of passing a law authorising the people to elect electors of president and vice president, which right had been unjustly wrested from them by the last legislature, who assumed to themselves the right of choosing the electors. This movement looks blue for Madison—for whether the people or legislature now elect, the votes will be against him.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 13.

Mr. Rickets, passenger in the Wampoa, arrived at New-York on Friday last, and favored the editors of the New-York Gazette with a file of Lisbon papers to the 1st ult. from which the following articles are extracted.

From the Lisbon Gazette, August 31

Madrid capitulated to the allies on the 14th of August, by which 3500 prisoners, three months provisions, and equipments for 20,000 men, 189 pieces brass ordnance, 23,000 muskets with bayonets, 3440 bbls gun powder, 3,420,000 cartridges, with great quantities of other munitions of warfare into their hands.

Aranjuez and Toledo have also been taken possession of by the allies.

The army of Marmont is retiring on Burgos, but in such a state as to prevent its commencing active operations for some time to come.

The Portuguese cavalry under D'Urban, with the King's German Legion, passed the mountain of Guadarama without opposition, and arrived in the vicinity of Galapager on the 11th of August, where they made a few prisoners.

Astorga capitulated on the 19th of August King Joe retired on the 16th from Acana, to join the army of Valencia under Suchet.

Gen. Ballasteros writes from Ximena, under date 3th of August, that he had taken a convoy of 600 mules and 300 horses.

Extract of a letter from Ogdensburg, on the St. Lawrence, dated the 3d of October.

"We had very hot work here on the afternoon of yesterday. This village was bombarded for near 3 hours from the batteries at Prescot, a small village opposite to this; between 20 and 30 twelve and nine pound balls were picked up in our gardens and streets. A number struck the ground within 3 and 4 yards of Mr. Parish's house, which has, however, again escaped unhurt, nor have any lives been lost. The firing was brought on by our attempts to attack a parcel of Canadian boats, in which we did not succeed. They are now laying at Prescot, from whence 8 or 10 balls have again been thrown into the village about an hour ago.

"Our garrison consists of about 300 men, including captain Forsyth's rifle company from North-Carolina—the whole are commanded by brigadier general Jacob Brown, from Jefferson county.

We are informed by a gentleman from Baltimore, that another specimen of the riotous disposition of the populace was manifested last week.—In order to celebrate his success, as is usual there, Mr. Hutchins, the newly elected sheriff, was placed in an illuminated car by his friends, and carried through a part of the city, but on the procession approaching the fails, a party attacked the car with stones, hurt the sheriff, obliged him to retire, and then demolished it.—*F. Rep.*

FROM HALIFAX.

A gentleman who left Halifax on the 26th September, has obligingly favored us with a paper printed in that city on the 25th. The gentleman informs us, that admiral sir J. B. Warren arrived at Halifax in the St. Domingo, accompanied by the Poictiers, and the Magnet brig of war, the day before he left that place; and landed under a salute from the forts.

THE TRIALS AT ANNAPOLIS.

Capt. D. Murray's case was the first to come before the Jury, of the trials for manslaughter, alledged to be committed by the gentlemen, who defended the House in Charles street. Many witnesses for the prosecution were examined and but only two or three were thought necessary for the defence when the jury, without hesitation or going out of the box, pronounced a verdict of *not guilty*, which wrs received by the spectators with a burst of applause. The verdict was given on Saturday. We shall state particulars hereafter. *Fed. Rep.*

ALBANY, *October* 5.

In consequence of the movement of considerable bodies of British troops on to the St Lawrence, Gen. Bloomfield has ordered all the militia under his command to the same quarter; and we understand they are to rendezvous opposite the St. Regis village, about 70 miles from Plattsburgh.

Governor Tompkins is on a tour to the western frontier, to inspect and review the troops on that line—The number already arrived, and now assembling is said to be very respectable

BUFFALO, Sept. 29, 1812.

British Naval Movement.

On Thursday evening last, the British squadron lying at Fort Erie, consisting of the Queen Charlotte, Adams Hunter, and two small vessels, suddenly hoisted sail and made up the lake, under a press of sail. The objects or destination of the expedition are unknown

Since the departure of the squadron an armed vessel has been discovered lying under point Abino.

British Forces on the Lines.

Since the conclusion of the armistice, the British forces have been constantly increasing. It is almost impossible for us to conjecture the amount or quality of this force; but the *knowing ones guess*, that, including regulars, militia, and Indians, their forces will amount to nearly 4000 men, that could be marched to one point within 24 hours. This includes the frontier from point Abino, on Lake Erie, to Little York on Lake Ontario. Though the length of coast must be more than 150 miles, yet the British having complete undisturbed possession of the Lakes, they move their armies with astonishing rapidity.

Affairs of our Frontiers.

On Wednesday evening last, arrived in this village, Capt. Gibson, with half a company of Flying Artillery, consisting of two 6 pounders and two Cassouns, (ammunition waggons). This morning he took up his line of march for Fort Niagara, where he will join Lieut. Branch with the other half of his company, in the rear of which Garrison we understand this company is to be stationed.

On Saturday, the 14th U. S. Regiment of Infantry, under the command of Col. *Wm. H. Wynder*, arrived and encamped in the village. They will, we understand, soon march for Lewiston. This Regiment is composed of fine healthy young men, 337 in number. It is to be lamented that the number is so few, and that the men have not yet received their winter clothing, as they come from the southward and are not accustomed to our climate.

On Sunday, Gen. *Alexander Smyth*, Inspector General of the army of the U. States, and Suite arrived at this place. We understand that Gen. Smyth will take the command of the United States troops, which, with the last reinforcement, will amount to more than 1000 regular troops. This force, together with the Volunteers and detached Militia, will secure the country from invasion to say the least. More troops are daily expected.

We are informed that Col. Milton with the 5th U. S. Regiment, will be in town this week. Col. Schuyler with the 13th U. S Regiment will also be on here within 10 or 12 days.

2000 Pennsylvania Volunteers from Meadville are expected here in the course of a week.

On Thursday night last, *Lewis Niles* a centinel from Lt. Col. Hopkin's regiment, posted near Fields tavern, on the Niagara river, about 17 miles below this place, was shot dead on his post, by some person, who being hailed by the centinel, replied that he had not got the *countersign* but a *written pass*, which he would shew him; on being permitted to approach to the point of the bayonet, he drew a pistol from his bosom and shot the centinel, and made his escape. The report of the pistol, and the cries of the centinel, gave an immediate alarm, and it was thought the person made his escape across the river to Grand Island, as a boat was soon after heard on the river.

About 140 young warriors of the Seneca nation of Indians from Allegheny river, arrived in town last week and are encamped near the village. More are expected from different parts. Several conferences and councils have lately been held with their chiefs. They voluntarily offered to take up arms for defensive operations. Yesterday they performed a WAR DANCE in the streets of this village.

ST LOUIS, September 26.

INDIANS.

In our last, we announced information received of the movements of the Illinois Indians, communicated by our spies.—Upwards of 400 moved to the borders of the Mississippi, about 20 miles from this place, a party of them crossed the river, to the neighbourhood of the village Portage des Sioux, and shot and wounded a man and his wife, stole 8 or 10 horses, killed a cow, and took off the beef. In the interim, our spies fell in with the trails of the main body, on the east side, and shot two Indians.

Governor Howard having placed the volunteers in such positions, so as to be able to act in any point, and capt M'Nair being stationed near, he crossed over to reconnoitre with his troop of 48 men, who having some spies in advance, discovered the number of the enemy too great to justify the pursuit, the party returned and keep a good look out. Captains Musick and Price ascended the Illinois, and captured a number of canoes, in one of which was some of the beef the Indians stole from our side of the river. Upwards of 70 canoes escaped up the Illinois.

Since the above was put in type, we received a letter from Doctor Farrer, who acts in the double capacity of surgeon and soldier, as follows "the country on the opposite side of the river swarms with savages, a party of them crossed over within a few miles of this place, and burnt one house and robbed another—fortunately none of the inhabitants were killed; sixty men ars gone in pursuit."

We expect to hear of governor Edwards sending a strong party through that country, extending from Illinois to fort Mason, and momently expect important news from our little army.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, *October* 23, 1812.

☞ For the "Address of the Democratic Republican Committee of the Borough of Pittsburgh and its Vicinity, favorable to the election of De Witt Clinton, to the Presidency of the United States, at the ensuing election," see the last page.

The general election in Allegheny county terminated in favour of the Peace and Constitutional ticket, by a majority of nearly 200 votes—It is our misfortune, however, to be connected in the election with Butler county, which has given a majority of 411 votes to the War ticket; of course Adamson Tannehill is elected to Congress; Walter Lowrie, State Senator; Joseph Reed, William Marks, Junr. George Cochran of Richard, and Jas Scott, Members of Assembly.

ANOTHER INVASION OF *CANADA.*

A letter from a gentleman at Erie to his brother in this town, received yesterday, states, that by the express post from Buffalo intelligence was received, that the American troops, amounting to about 5000, had crossed the Niagara river at Queenstown, 7 miles below the Falls, and that preparations were making, and it was expected in the course of a day or two, that another portion of our troops would cross the river at Black Rock, nearly opposite Fort Erie.

The detachment of 2000 drafted militia, which has been encamped for some time on the west bank of the Allegheny river, (with the exception of one battalion left as a guard to the artillery and stores) marched on Monday last, under the command of Brig. Gen. Crooks, for Wooster, or wherever the head-quarters of Gen. Harrison may be.

A handsome and well equipped troop of horse, from Fayette county, under the command of Capt. M'Clelland, marched through this town on Saturday last, and encamped on the west bank of the Allegheny river.—On Thursday they proceeded on their march to join General Harrison.—they volunteered to the President, of course their term of service is one year.

Congress meet on Monday the 2d of November next.

Alexander C. Hanson, Esq. one of the editors of the Federal Republican, who was most barbarously beaten, and at first thought to be murdered, by the Baltimore mob, is elected to Congress from the district composed of Montgomery and part of Frederick counties in the state of Maryland, by a majority of 914 votes.

William Findley, has a majority of 114 votes in Westmoreland county, over Thomas Pollock; there is therefore no doubt of his re-election to Congress.

George Plumer, Henry Allshouse, and Peter Wallace, are elected to the state assembly for the county of Westmoreland—all genuine democrats.

From the Buffalo Gazette, October 13.

GALLANT AND DARING EXPLOIT.

About 1 o'clock on Friday morning last, three armed boats with 102 men crossed from this shore to Fort Erie on the opposite side, for the purpose of attacking two British vessels, the brig Adams of 6 guns, and the schr. Caledonia of 2 guns, at anchor near that place—one boat containing about 50 men, another between 40 and 50, and the third 6 men—the first under the immediate direction of lieut. Jesse D. Elliott, of the United States navy, the second under that of lieut. Watts, sailing master, and the third commanded by capt. Cyrenius Chapin of this village. Owing to delay occasioned by the darkness of the night, the attack did not commence until about 3 o'clock: both vessels were boarded at nearly the same time and captured after a resistance of a few minutes.—The cables were immediately cut and the vessels taken down the river—The Caledonia anchored near the Rock—The brig was carried by the current to the west side of Squaw Island (about half a mile from Black Rock) and run aground at a short distance from the shore. When opposite the Rock, a heavy cannonading commenced from the batteries and flying artillery on the other shore, which was soon followed by a return from the vessels. The brig from her situation was much exposed. Those on board were notwithstanding safely landed on our own shore. The Adams was soon after retaken by the British, but the destructive fire of musketry from the island and our artillery on shore, soon compelled them to abandon her.—There is good reason to believe they lost a number of their men before they got off. About evening of the same day she was taken possession of by some soldiers belonging to one of the U. States regiments, who found on board three men whom their comrades in their hurry to get home again had forgotten to take along with them—It being thought impracticable to keep possession of the brig (a very hasty conclusion, however, we fear) she was set fire to and burnt to the water's edge.

This achievement does equal honor to both officers and men engaged in the expedition.

Return of the prisoners of war, captured on board the Adams:

Lieut. Charles Larrabee; Hosea Blood, acting surgeon's mate; Nath. Heaton, Jos Kneely, corporals; Abijah Bradley, musician; Alfred Coburn, John St. Clair, Robert Arbuckle, Andw. Carr, Leml. Parker, Job Winslow, Ichabod Farrar, John D. Jones, Zenas Clark, Joseph Hunt, Jonathan Colby, Chester Wilcox, W. D. Austment, Alex. Brewin, Edward Tuck, John Glover, privates; all of the 4th regiment United States infantry, who fought at Tippecanoe and Brownstown and were on their way to Quebec.

In addition to the above there were taken on board the Adams, Dr. Sylvester day, surgeon's mate U. States army, J. Cannon, 1st regiment artillery, and four others, volunteers.—Four of the wounded which were left on board the brig, were carried by the enemy to Fort Erie.

There were captured on board the Adams, Frederick Rolette, 1st. lieut. comdt. Thomas Kerr, ensign of marines, 10 marines, 34 Canadian voyateurs, (French). And on board the Caledonia, Robert Ervin, master, 8 seamen and 4 voyateurs.

The boarding party had one killed and 8 or 10 wounded. A marine was killed a few hours afterwards, while unloading the Caledonia, by a cannon shot. The first shot from the British batteries, killed Major Cuyler.

A 24 pound ball passed through the house of Orange Dean. Another of 6 pound passed through the store of N. Sill & Co. Above 300 shot were fired from the British batteries.

We have not room for further particulars.

FROM DETROIT.

From several of the American prisoners who were captured on board the Adams, we have the following account from Detroit:

The Adams left Malden on the 5th, and arrived at Fort Erie on the 8th.—They state that the expedition which went against Fort Wayne on the 14th of September, had returned to Malden on the 4th of October, unsuccessful. The expedition consisted of about 400 regulars and militia, and 1500 Indians—they had proceeded towards Fort Wayne until they came within 16 miles of an American army, which they learned from a prisoner their spies took, to be Harrison's. They then precipitately retreated, leaving much of their ammunition, &c. on the ground. It was understood at Malden that Harrison was advancing upon Detroit, with his army. The Q. Charlotte was detained at Detroit on account of the expected arrival of General Harrison. At Detroit much property had been destroyed by the Indians. The town was full of Indians. It is much feared that the savages will massacre all the Americans at Detroit. The above gentlemen did not understand that any scalps were paid for by the British. The British commanders had, in several instances ransomed American prisoners taken by the Indians.

The Lady Murray and a Revenue Cutter, cut out!

On the 1st inst. the Royal George, late from Newark, anchored off Genessee river, sent in her boats and cut out, without *opposition*, the schooner Lady Murray and a Revenue Cutter, and towed them out. They afterwards went unmolested to the storehouse, took out sufficient shipping apparel to rig them, and cleared out.

From Chillicothe, October 17.

We understand that before General Harrison and the mounted volunteers arrived at Fort Defiance, the Indians had all fled. Gen. Winchester pursued them with the detachment under his command, and Gen. Harrison endeavored to cut off their retreat to Brownstown, but was not able to bring them to an engagement. Gen Harrison has since discharged his mounted volunteers for 30 days service.—Gens. Finley and Kerr, with the rest of the volunteers from this neighbourhood, have returned home. General Harrison is also expected here in the course of a day or two. Four regiments, under the command of Gen. Winchester, are now at Fort Defiance—two regiments are at Fort Jennings, at the Auglaze river—one regiment at St. Mary's—and three regiments at Manary's block-house.

The Virginia troops are to march through this place, Franklinton, Worthington, and Delaware: The Pennsylvanians, through New Lisbon, Canton, Wooster, and Mansfield. The different corps will unite, at the Rapids of the Miami of the Lake.

Pennsylvania Volunteers.

The wretched quality of the state arms, put into the hands of a number of the companies who have joined this detachment, the want of camp equipage, medical stores, and a variety of other articles indispensably necessary for the comfort and safety of the troops has, and still continues to delay their departure from this place. These articles must be got from a considerable distance. The utmost exertions are making by Gen. Tannehill to remedy this deficiency as soon as possible. In the mean time the most rigid attention is paid by the general to the order and discipline of the troops, by confining officers and men to the discharge of their rerpective duties. A spirit of satisfaction seems to prevail throughout the camp—all are, however, anxious to arrive at the place of destination.

Crawford Messenger.

Frankfort, (Ken.) October 16.

General Harrison was at Lebanon, Ohio, collecting provision, and cloathing for the army. He expected in about three weeks to rendezvous at the rapids of the Miami, a force of 10,000 men—4000 of whom he intends taking to Canada.

The Vincennes paper of the 6th of October says, "On Sunday last, Major General Samuel Hopkins left this place to join the army, which was in advance, to proceed on an expedition up the Wabash. We have not been able to ascertain the route they intend to take further than the Prophet's town, from which place their destination must depend much upon circumstances—however, a few weeks will end all doubt as to their route. The whole force under Major General Hopkins considerably exceeds 4000—of which about 2500 are mounted volunteers—we have understood none of the infantry are to proceed further than Fort Harrison."

It is no uncommon case that a man in business, whose circumstances have become extremely embarrassed, suddenly makes some desperate plunge to extricate himself, though the chances against him be a hundred to one. Just so the American administration has acted. It had become doubly bankrupt. Although a hundred million dollars, or thereabouts had gone into the national treasury, them in-

...ture, during the last eleven years; this same treasury was, nevertheless, in such a beggarly condition, that direct taxes had become necessary to defray the ordinary expences of even a peace establishment. Meanwhile the administration was as destitute of credit as of cash. Its pecuniary credit had been tried, and found wanting. As to the credit of consistency, honor and dignity, it had none. By its weakness and tergiversation it had made itself the scorn of the world; and was sinking fast into contempt even with its own party. The administration, reduced by its own folly to this pitiful plight, took the desperate leap.

It is beyond the power of charity itself to believe, that Madison and his minions in Congress declared war out of pure regard to the country. They well knew, unprepared for it as they were, that the war would expose the country to immense losses, and bring upon it most grievous sufferings; and that there was very little chance, if any, for its successful termination. But they hoped to keep themselves in power by it; which, in their estimation was a thousand times better than the country's welfare. In pursuance of this darling object, they had settled among themselves the following plan of operations. It was determined that with the commencement of the war there should commence a reign of terror, in so far as to abolish freedom of speech and of the press, with respect to that measure and its authors. No man in the realm was to be suffered to call in question the justice or expediency of the war, but at the peril of incurring the wrath and becoming the victim of king Mob.—On the other hand, the placemen and pensioners, the sycophants of the court, and the profligate printers, from Maine to New-Orleans, were to raise the war-yell, the cry of blood and vengeance, and to awaken in the people, if possible, the enthusiasm of '76. The president was to be presented, from all parts of the country with memorials extolling his wisdom and firmness; and under these toward circumstances his re-election was to be made sure. This is neither a dream nor a fiction. If that man be suffered to hold his office beyond its present term, the nation will be brought to ruin, and will richly deserve it; and in saying this, we are well persuaded that we express the sentiments not only of federalists generally, but of many thousand democrats of the better sort.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

The following is the Electoral Ticket for the state of Pennsylvania, as lately formed by a Convention of Democratic Delegates, assembled at Lancaster. It is copied from the Pennsylvania Farmer.

"The Electoral Ticket of Pennsylvania, formed for the support of the people's nomination, of President and Vice President of the United States, to wit:—the Honorable *De Witt Clinton*, of New-York, as President; the Honorable *Jared Ingersol*, of Pennsylvania, as Vice President.

1st *Dist.*	Thomas M'Kean,
	James Sharswood,
	John Sergeant,
	Richard Palmer,
	Samuel Castor,
2d, do.	James Boyd,
	Matthias Holstein,
3d, do.	William Ramsey,
	Christian Ley,
4th, do.	John Emig,
5th, do.	Thompson Brown,
	John Kreamer,
6th, do.	William Barnet,
	George Savitz,
7th, do.	Joseph Heister,
8th, do.	George Kimmel, Junr.
9th, do.	James Harris,
10th, do.	Theodorus Kiehl,
	George Crane,
11th, do.	Alexander Craig,
12th, do	William Hoge,
13th, do.	Charles Porter,
14th, do.	James Martin,
	James Mountain,
15th, do.	David Mead.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN ELECTORAL TICKET.

NAMES.	COUNTIES.
Charles Thomson,	Montgomery.
David Mitchell,	Cumberland.
Paul Cox,	Philad. city.
Isaac Worrell,	Ditto.
Michael Baker,	Ditto county.
Joseph Engle,	Delaware.
James Fulton,	Chester.
Isaiah Davis.	Montgomery.
John Whitehill,	Lancaster.
Edward Crouch,	Dauphin.
Hugh Glasgow,	York.
David Fullerton,	Franklin.
Samuel Smith,	Adams.
Robert Smith,	Bucks.
Nathaniel Meichler,	Northampton.
Charles Shoemaker,	Berks.
James Mitchell,	Somerset.
John Murray,	Northumberland
Clement Paine,	Ontario.
Arthur Moore,	Huntingdon.
Henry Alshouse,	Westmoreland.
James Stephenson,	Washington.
Abijah Miner,	Greene.
Adamson Tannehill,	Allegheny.
David Mead,	Crawford.

The following statement will show the number of votes that will be given by each state, at the ensuing election, for President and Vice President of the United States. Our readers can make their own calculations as to the probable result.

Vermont,	8
New-Hampshire,	8
Massachusetts,	22
Rhode-Island,	4
Connecticut,	9
New-York,	29
New-Jersey,	8
Pennsylvania,	24
Delaware,	4
Maryland,	11
Virginia,	25
North-Carolina,	15
Kentucky,	12
Ohio,	8
Tennessee,	8
South-Carolina,	11
Georgia,	8
New-Orleans,	3
Total,	218

MARYLAND ELECTION.

	Federatists.	*Democrats.*
Allegheny county,	2	0
Washington,	0	4
Frederick,	4	0
Harford,	0	4
Baltimore c'y & county,	0	6
Montgomery,	4	0
Prince Georges,	4	0
Anne Arundel,	0	4
Annapolis,	0	2
Calvert,	4	0
Charles,	4	0
St. Mary's,	4	0
Somerset,	4	0
Worcester,	4	0
Dorchester,	4	0
Talbot,	4	0
Caroline,	4	0
Queen Anne's,	0	4
Kent,	2	2
Cecil,	4	0
	52	26

Thus has the blind infatuation of the general government, powerfully aided, and aggravated by an outrageous and unfeeling, and most impolitic local intolerance and tyranny, at length succeeded in opening the eyes of the good people of Maryland. Now, indeed is an opportunity afforded to the Washingtonians of evincing how pure and temperate and enlightened they are. Now will we show that it was not the lust of office, or ignoble ambition, but true love of country, that actuated the federal disciples of Washington. Let all honest men and true, be encouraged—and the deceivers and evil disposed and incompetent only, be turned away on the left hand. Let moderation govern.

Balt. Fed. Rep.

From the London Courier, August 21.

Defeat of the French by the Russians.

We can now account for the delay of the transmission of French Bulletins to this country. The last received was dated on the 26th of last month. The French have had no favorable intelligence to announce. Since the date of the last Bulletin, they have been worsted in every encounter with the Russians. On the 25th they attacked Bagration's vanguard, but were repulsed with the loss of 8000 men. On the same day they attacked the main Russian army, but were defeated with the loss of 6000 men. On the 30th and 31st Oudinot attacked the Russians, but was beaten with great slaughter, having 5000 killed and wounded, 3000 taken prisoners, besides baggage and ammunition. This is a most favorable outset.

An article from Koningsburg talks of some success gained by the Russians at Libau, near Mittau, on the 21st ult.—How great it must have been, we may infer from the total silence of the French Bulletins respecting it.

AQUILA M. BOLTON'S

ACADEMY, for a limited number of Young Ladies, will be opened this day, at his house in Liberty street opposite to the Diamond. *Pittsburgh, October 19, 1812.*

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

October 13, 1812

THE Managers have this day ordered, that a farther Installment of five per cent. equal to *two and an half dollars* on each Share of the Capital Stock of said company, be paid by the Stockholders on or before the first day of January, 1813.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr. Chief Clerk

The Honest Man's Almanac FOR THE YEAR 1813.

At the usual price,

Just published by PATTERSON & HOPKINS, at their Bookstore, corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

This Almanac is designed to inculcate good morals, and communicate useful intelligence, and therefore is called the Honest Man's.

The calender pages are calculated by the Rev. John Taylor, who is celebrated for his success in foretelling the weather.

Extract from the first page—"This Almanac contains nothing to encourage the evil practices of Liars, Drunkards, Rogues, Lazy Fellows, Infidels, Tories, Cowards, Bad Husbands, and Old Bachelors;" besides many useful Tables, Lists of Roads, &c. it gives a directory to find the chief Merchants and Manufacturers in Pittsburgh, with the residence of the Lawyers, Doctors and Magistrates in it.

Pittsburgh, October 22, 1812

FOUR STRAY HORSES

BROKE into my garden on the 19th inst. two of them are brown with black manes and tails, and two sorrels. The owner or owners are requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away. Enquire at Mr Reed's Ferry, 4 miles from Pittsburgh, up the Allegheny river

Pitt township, Allegheny county,
October 20, 1812.

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH,

will be given for any quantity of

Old Copper, Brass & Pewter,

by the subscriber, at his Copper and Tin Warehouse, next door to the Post-Office.

GEORGE MILTENBERGER.

Pittsburgh, October 16, 1812.

PAY AND BE PAID.

THE subscribers having sold out their entire stock in trade, requests those who stand indebted to said firm to call at their old stand in Market street, and settle their respective accounts, otherwise they shall immediately be put into the hands of a proper person for collection. Also, those who have demands will please furnish their accounts.

SCULLY & GRAHAM.

Pittsburgh, October 13, 1812

TEN DOLLARS REWAED.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, on the 26th of September last, *HUGH DONNELSON*, an Apprentice to the Potting Business, between 19 and 20 years of age; had on when he went away a blue coat, black overalls, and a rorum hat—Whoever takes up said apprentice, and delivers him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward.

THOMAS BRACKEN.

October 14, 1812.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

BOOKSELLERS,

Have recently published, the

Catechism of Nature,

For the use of Children.

By Doctor MARTINET, professor of philosophy at Zutphen.

Read Nature, nature is a friend of truth—Young.

Price 20 Cents

The following recommendation of this book is from the worthy Miers Fisher of Philadelphia:

"The enclosed little book, entitled the *Catechism of Nature*, was sent by a friend in London for the amusement and use of my children. I perused it with pleasure, as it appeared to contain much knowledge conveyed in a stile and manner adapted to the capacity of childhood, and leading the mind to the true end of all knowledge. I think such a book will be more pleasing to every young inquisitive mind, than most of the books that are commonly put into their hands; that it will be a valuable acquisition to parents, schoolmasters, and all, whose reason or duty it is to form the first ideas of children.

October 1790. MIERS FISHER.

ALSO,

THE LIFE OF GEN. PUTMAN,

To which is added,

A Biographical Sketch of

GENERAL WAYNE,

with an account of the

BATTLES OF LEXINGTON AND BUNKER'S HILL.

This is an interesting little volume lately issued from the press, in order to give the little boys of the western country an opportunity to learn to imitate the character of two of the bravest men of the American revolution—"*Venerate the brave laid low*"

ALSO,

THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD.

Price 75 Cents.

A neat pocket edition of this celebrated work of Doctor Goldsmith, has just issued from the press.—"The hero of this piece," observes its author, "unites in himself the three greatest characters upon earth, he is a priest, an husband, and the father of a family. He is drawn as ready to teach, and ready to obey, as simple in affluence, and majestic in adversity. In this age of opulence and refinement, whom can such a character please? Such as are fond of high life will turn with disdain from the simplicity of his country fireside. Such as mistake ribaldry for humour will find no wit in his harmless conversation; and such as have been taught to deride religion, will laugh at one whose chief stores of comfort are drawn from futurity."—*Goldsmith's preface.*

Pittsburgh, October 15, 1812

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber living in Moon township, Allegheny county, last spring, a small red and white COW, 4 years old, no brand nor ear mark, and is running at large with my cattle. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away

JANE EWEN

October 15, 1812.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court-House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 2d day of November next, the following property, viz

A certain Tract of Land, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, bounded and described as follows—by lands of John Dunbar on the north, by lands of —— Powell on the east, by lands of John M'Cullogh on the south, and by lands of George Wallace, Esq containing 150 acres, be the same more or less, on which are erected a grist and saw mill, a dwelling houre, stone barn and still house, and about 35 acres cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Fritchman, at the suits of John Little, Francis B. Holmes, and James Peebles assignee of John Perry

Also, all the right, title and interest of and in a piece of ground, rented on ground rent of Simon Small, being part of lot No. 116, on which is erected a two story brick house, 20 by 30 feet, on Penn street, and extending back to an alley of said lot of 20 feet, reserved for the accommodation of renters, subject to a yearly ground rent of one dollar and twenty-five cents. Taken in execution as the property of James Patrick, at the suit of James Gray.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, October 10, 1812

SHERIFFS SALES

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 9th day of November next, the following property, viz—

All the right, title, and undivided interest of Noble Willock, in and to the following piece of ground, being part of Lot No. 318, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, to wit: beginning on Third street, at the corner of lots No. 317 and 318, and running by said street 22 feet; thence northwardly in a line parallel with Wood street 39 feet; thence eastwardly by a line parallel with Third street 3 feet; thence northwardly by a parallel line with Wood street 45 feet and an half; thence eastwardly by a line parallel with Third street 20 feet to the line of lot No. 317; thence by said line southwardly 84 and an half feet to the place of beginning, on which is erected a two story brick house. Taken in execution as the property of the said Noble Willock, at the suit of Samuel Montooth

Also, all the right, title and interest in and to the western half of Lot No. 113, fronting Liberty and Penn street 30 feet, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, bounded eastwardly by the other half of said lot, and westwardly by lot No. 114, in the occupancy of Richard Robinson. Taken in execution as the property of Richard Williams, at the suit of James M'Eary

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, October 13,

Pig Lead and Patent Shot,

Of a superior quality,

FOR SALE, BY

WOOLMAN GIBSON,

Corner of Market and Fourth streets

Pittsburgh, *September* 16, 1812

JUSTICES BLANKS,

Handsomely printed on good paper,

For Sale, at this Office.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby informed, that the late partnership consisting of Owen Evans, Oliver Evans, George Evans, and Benjamin Evans, doing business under the firm of George Evans & Co. is dissolved by the decease of Owen Evans, and the mutual consent of the remaining partners

Those indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands will present them for settlement to George Evans, who is duly authorised to that end

GEORGE EVANS, *Agent for Oliver Evans.*

GEORGE EVANS,
BENJAMIN EVANS.

Pittsburgh, October 3, 1812.

Business will in future be conducted under the firm of *George Evans & Co* and consist of Oliver Evans and George Evans.

GEORGE EVANS, *Agent for Oliver Evans.*

GEORGE EVANS.

Genuine Worm Tea.

THIS safe and efficacual remedy, seldom fails to destroy and carry off worms from the stomach and bowels of children, and afford relief from those nauseating and distressing symptoms with which they are generally attended, its operation is perfectly mild and gentle, and it can do no harm if the patient should not be afflicted with worms—price 25 cents.

Sold only by J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, *Druggists, Wood street, Pittsburgh*

Church's Anti-Bilious Pills,

are confidently recommended to persons of bilious habits, especially if inclined to costiveness, or to others when they experience the following symptoms which frequently attend redundancy of bile, viz.—pain in the head or back, sickness at the stomach, chills, a fever, yellowness in the eyes, &c. &c.—They are particularly recommended for the cure of all bilious complaints, dysentary, cholera morbus, sick headache, cholic, &c &c. &c.—price 50 cents per box.

CHING'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

unrivalled for the cure of worms, as many thousands can testify—price 50 cents

CHURCH'S COUGH DROPS,

for coughs, colds, asthmas and consumptions

Sold only by J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, *Druggists, Wood street Pittsburgh*

October 13, 1812

Dr. Barber's Horse Powder.

THE various diseases to which that noble and useful animal the Horse is subject, have occasioned many remedies to be offered to the public under different forms, with high encomiums, and sanctioned by dignified names, for the cure and preservation of them; some of these are injurious, others at best of little use, and many wholly improper to answer the intentions for which they are recommended; a judicious and really useful composition free from those objections, has therefore long been desired by many gentlemen who have valuable horses, and are unwilling to trust them to the care of designing, pretended Farriers, or ignorant Hostiers, their wishes are at length fully gratified by Dr. Barber, being prevailed upon to allow his valuable Horse Powder, (which has proved so efficacious in the various diseases) to be prepared in quantities under his immediate inspection and kept in convenient packages with suitable directions. It is by him recommended, in the following cases, viz.—for horses foundered by eating to excess, or drinking cold water when warm, to such as discover any symptoms of glanders, the distemper, coughs, and yellow water, or are exposed to infection by being with other horses affected with these complaints, and in all cases attended with feverish symptoms, sluggishness, loss of appetite, or depression of their spirits.

Sold only by J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, *Druggists Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

October 15, 1812

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an act of the general assembly of the state of Pennsylvania, passed the 2d day of February 1802, it is enjoined as a duty on the sheriff's in the retpective counties, of this commonwealth to give public notice of the *election for electors of President and Vice President*—Therefore I, WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, sheriff of the county of Allegheny, do hereby publish and proclaim, that an election for electors of President and Vice President will be held on the fifth Friday preceeding the first Wednesday in December, (October 30th instant) at the same places in the several districts where the members of the general assembly are chosen—Where the citizens qualified to vote for the members of assembly, as aforesaid, shall choose—*Twenty-five persons to serve as electors of President and Vice President*——And the several judges, inspectors and clerks who shall attend the election of members of the general assembly, shall attend at this election and perform the like duties and be subject to the like penalties for neglect or misconduct as they are or shall be liable to at the election of members of the general assembly

And the return judges of the several districts within the county of Allegheny aforesaid, shall meet at the court house in the town of Pittsburgh, on Monday next after the said election of electors, being the 2d day of November next and then and there perform those duties required of them by law.

Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, the sixth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred & twelve, and of the independence of the U. States, the thirty seventh.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, sheriff.

JOURNEYMEN TAYLORS.

TWO or Three Journeymen Taylors will find employ and good wages, by applying to the subscriber, corner of Market and Second streets.

JOHN LINTON.

Pittsburgh, September 23, 1812.

TUITION.

R CHRISTY wishes to express his gratitude to the inhabitants of Pittsburgh for the liberal encouragement he continues to meet with from them in his business—and to acquaint them of his intention to open an

EVENING SCHOOL.

on the evening of the first Monday of October, 1813

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from Pittsburgh some time last summer, a Black and White COW, one of her horns has been broken—I will give the above reward for her

JOHN SCULL

October 22, 1812.

ASHES

TWELVE and an half Cents Cash, per bushel, will be given for Clean Ashes, at the Glass Works on the Monongahela river, one mile above Pittsburgh, and at the ferry of James Robinson, on the Allegheny, by

BELTZHOOVER, WENDT & Co.

August 14, 1812

DANCING ACADEMY.

MR. W. BULLET.

INFORMS the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he will open a

DANCING ACADEMY,

on Saturday next, the 10th of October, at Mr. Peters's corner of the Diamond and *Market Street*. He hopes to receive encouragement from the Gentlemen and Ladies of Pittsburgh, and those who will repose confidence in him, may rest assured that every attention in his power will be paid to the improvement of his pupils

October 8, 1812

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED

THE MAGAZINE ALMANACK,

1813.

Containing besides the astronomical calculations by the rev. John Taylor,

A CURSORY notice of some of the principal and late domestic manufacturing establishments in the western country, particularly those in Pittsburgh—with a hasty statistical view of the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and Louisiana, and the territories of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan and the Mississippi. Also, contributions towards a mineralogy of the western country, and account of substances found about the Little and Big Prairies on the Mississippi after the earthquake in December, 1811, together with a variety of useful and entertaining matter. Price, per dozen, one dollar—single, twelve and an half cents.

They have also published their *COMMON ALMANACK*, 50 cents a dozen—and a *GERMAN ALMANACK* at one dollar a dozen

Pittsburgh, Oct. 15. 3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the court of common pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the court house, in the borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 9th day of November next, the following property, to wit:

All the right, title and interest of Alexander Beatty, in and to a certain two story frame house and 25 feet of ground in front, on Wood street, and sixty feet back, part of lot No. 441 in the borough of Pittsburgh, opposite the Presbyterian church—adjoining William Stewart's nail manufactury, subject to a yearly ground rent of 50 dollars. Taken in execution as the property of the said Alexander Beatty, at the suit of Nicholas Carr.

WM WUSTHOFF Sheriff

Pittsburgh, Oct 17 (20) 1812

Allegheny county, to wit:

IN the court of common pleas for said county, in the borough of Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 3d day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve—On the petition of Joseph M'Clintock, a prisoner in the jail of said county, praying to be discharged according to the provisions of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors, the court order that he be brought before them at Pittsburgh, on the second Monday of November next, that his petition and his creditors may be then heard, and that his creditors may have at least 15 days previous notice thereof to shew cause, if any they have, why he should not be discharged—and that a copy of this order be published in "The Commonwealth" and "Pittsburgh Gazette"

By the court,

Attest, E PENTLAND, Proth'y.

MR.

In pursuance of the above rule, I hereby give you notice to attend, if you please, at the time and place therein mentioned, and shew cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged

JOSEPH M'CLINTOCK, Jun.

STEAM ENGINES,

THE public are hereby informed that the subscriber is ready to contract for the supplying of STEAM ENGINES on Oliver Evans's principles. He will warrant and uphold them to be far superior to those on the principles of Bolton and Watt; they are less expensive, more simple and durable, occupy infinitely less room, require much less fuel, are thirty times more powerfull, and can be conducted by any man of ordinary capacity, with less than two months practice.

The public are requested particularly to bear in mind that no other person or persons are authorised to make said engines in this place, and that no licence can be obtained for using those not made by the subscriber.

The subscriber has obtained the exclusive right to use said engines for all and every manner of manufacturing iron, within a certain district, centering in the town of Pittsburgh, and he is ready to sell said right to any person disposed to purchase.

GEO. EVANS.

Pittsburgh, May 20th, 812

JOHN COWAN,

SOUTH corner of the Diamond, has just received and offers for sale at reduced prices for cash or approved country produce, the following articles, viz

9 *Barrels Tanners Oil.*
300 *pounds Copperas,*
20 *ditto Verdigris,*
200 *ditto pumice Stone,*
2 *Barrels Sugar,*
2 *ditto Coffee,*
36 *packs of Pins.*

A quantity of young Hyson and Hyson Skin TEAS.

A large assortment of Hatters trimmings and bow strings, with a general assortment of Groceries.

Pittsburgh, September 18, 1812

ADDRESS

Of the Democratic Republican Committee of the Borough of Pittsburgh, and its Vicinity, favorable to the Election of

DE WITT CLINTON,

to the Presidency of the United States, at the ensuing Election.

THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED IN pursuance of the foregoing resolutions, beg leave to address their fellow citizens on a subject big with the fate of our beloved country. We, in common with all who duly appreciate the American character, have long felt indignant at the injuries brought upon our country by the piratical policy of the two great belligerents, and have long foreseen that our national rights would never be respected, or our national honor restored, until by the exertion of the nation's atrength, we could extort from the fears, and command from the interest of our oppressors, indemnity for the past, and security for the future.

We have witnessed with regret, a dereliction of all those great principles of public law which have hitherto formed the basis of the great law of nations; and that in the struggle for dominion, two great rival powers have considered themselves at liberty to retaliate on our peaceful neutral country, all the oppressive and piratical orders and decrees of their enemies.——The experience of years has too fatally taught us, that we need expect nothing from their justice, and place no reliance on their good faith. While we have been cajoled by delusive promises, and amused by a deceptive and artfully protracted negociation, our injuries and our wrongs have so increased, that the nation has been compelled to assert by force those rights, which freemen can never abandon——Imperious necessity has forced us to war in defence of our most sacred rights. The honor and the dearest interests of our country demanded it; and we should deem ourselves unworthy of the name of American citizens, if we did not thus publicly declare, that it meets our most cordial approbation, and that we shall most sincerely depreciate a peace until we have accomplished the objects of the war.

We know and feel, that this is a time when our country requires our united and entire exertions—And be assured fellow citizens that in the hour of danger, we will not be the last to obey her call. But we are not convinced, that the situation of our country demands from us the sacrafice of our rights as freemen. If we believed it did, we would most cheerfully place them on the altar. We humbly hope that we are at liberty to enquire whether the destinies of our country are confided to the guidance of its best and ablest citizens, and whether its sword has been entrusted to hands that are able to wield it with effect: and if upon cool and deliberate reflection our reason is satisfied that the talents and virtue of the country do not govern its councils, and that the sword of the country has fallen into feeble hands, we will appeal to your candour and good sense, and ask you, if the danger of the times does not imperiously call for a change? We are engaged in no intrigue; we disclaim all personal motives; we wish not to excite disunion or discontent; and reprobate the thought of for a moment paralizing the exertions, or damping the enterprize and spirit of the country: on the contrary we wish to see them all bro't into active operation.

It is unpleasant in us to avow to the public, that the men who once possessed, no longer enjoy our confidence—To approve, would be more pleasing to us than to censure; but we feel compelled by duty to declare, that in our opinion the president has not done his duty. That there has been an alarming incompetency somewhere, none can doubt; and where can we more readily impute the blame, than to him who can remove any officer at his pleasure? If he has not sagacity to discover a want of talents in an officer or energy enough to remove him when it is discovered, none could say that we ought not to elect one who would. If Mr. Madison were possessed of the wisdom which his friends ascribe to him, he must have long since foreseen that war was inevitable; and 10 months ago, he in his message to congress declared, that he had no confidence in farther negociation. Why then was not the country prepared for War?—Congress adopted every measure of preparation which he recommended; men and money were voted with no sparing hand; they even exceeded his wishes. He asked for a regular army of ten thousand—congress passed the law for twenty-five thousand. Mr Madison chose his own time for declaring war, he was not hurried by the precipitancy of congress. They waited for his decisive message recommending an immediate appeal to arms. The country was satisfied, and every man was ready to do his duty—we had a right to take for granted that the president and heads of department had done theirs. Let us ask if their exertions met the expectations of the country?

Some spell seems to have been diffused over the whole department of war—in every direction our enemy obtained the first knowledge of the war.

The important post of Michilimackinack was provided only with a garrison of sixty men, and was taken before the war was known by them. Over the disgraceful scene at Detroit we wish an impenetrable veil could be drawn. We will not express our feelings, but only observe, that if the general was incompetent, Mr. Madison ought not to have appointed him; for he well knew him before. If the general did his duty, the government could not have done theirs; for there was a dreadful fault somewhere. After the destruction of our northern army, when the whole frontier was open to the enemy, it was publicly announced by the commanding officer at this post, that there was not one ounce of powder in the public stores in this place; and such was the disgraceful fact. The important post of Niagara has been abandoned, and the works destroyed by our own troops, without one shot from the enemy, Can the friends of Mr. Madison, justify him for thus leaving this important position so defenceless; and may we not reasonably presume, that this post, which is as it were under the very eye of government, was so shamefully neglected, that Detroit, which is much more remote, could not have been much better provided? We were led to believe that Canada would be conquered in six weeks, and a glorious peace dictated under the walls of Quebec. Now, have those expectations been realized? We are now in the fourth month of the war, and this year's campaign is nearly closed. We have not an army in sight of the enemy; we are deprived of the navigation of all the lakes; all our northern posts either taken or abandoned, and our whole western frontier exposed to the ravages of the enemy, and their savage allies; our army prisoners, our territory invaded, and our country disgraced.—The spirit of the country is roused to avenge our injuries and retrieve our disgrace.—Volunteers, all emulous who shall be foremost at the post of danger—they march, but wholly unprovided with hospital stores, and poorly supplied with clothing, money and equipage. Thus far we have met with nothing but disaster and disgrace, and truly the fault has not been with the people; for greater zeal was never displayed; it has not been with congress; for they have placed at the requisition of the president, one hundred thousand militia, fifty thousand volunteers, and 25 thousand regulars. They doubled the duties, authorized a loan, and the issuing of treasury notes. We would wish our calamities could be ascribed to some accident or misfortune, & we should feel that our national honor would have been safe if we had yielded to the superior force of the enemy. But when we find one important post taken by an inferior force, and another abandoned without a blow, and every part of the country unprovided with the means of defence; we have a right to blame those who had at their disposal all the resources of the nation, and who, by their unpardonable, nay, criminal negligence, have brought us to a situation which none can think of without a blush.

And, fellow citizens, let us ask you, what reason you have to believe, that the men who have thus ingloriously and disgracefully begun, and thus far carried on the war, will conduct it with more prudence and energy in future. Are these the men under whose auspices the nation will be conducted. through a vigorous war to a glorious peace? And will the same hand, which has so sullied the arms of the country, ever restore their lustre? In a word, let us ask, could the war have been worse conducted? And at this rate when may we calculate on bringing England to our terms?

It is all important that the head of the war department should be an efficient man. And yet we have almost the official declaration of Mr. Madison that the present secretary is incompetent: for he wished congress to authorize the appointment of two assistant secretaries at war. Strange indeed, that while the armies of England, which are scattered through every region of the globe, and the armies of France, which overspread a whole continent, are organized and directed by one secretary, we should require three in America, to organise and direct a handful of men.

It would scarcely more excite our surprise, if at the next session, we should hear of a proposition to elect two assistant presidents After the fatal experience of the last four months, few will say that the present secretary is competent to his duty. And why does not Mr. Madison appoint one who is? The people have expected his removal; they have been disappointed. There only remains one remedy; we hope it will be administered mildly, but with the desired effect. We who consider the war a righteous one, are not satisfied that it shall be so conducted. We wish to see energy infused into the public councils, and the war prosecuted with such vigour as will ensure an honourable peace.

If we are to judge of the future by the past, we must look forward without hope; for no man can look back with satisfaction. To the country then we appeal, and plainly put the question, have not the present administration justly forfeited the public confidence, and have they not been sufficiently rewarded for all the meritorious services they have ever rendered the country? Indeed, if the great offices were to be conferred only as the reward of great services, we are yet uninformed of the high claims of the present administration. It is easy to say that their wisdom, talents, and patriotism are great; but we apprehend not so easy in their friends to point out one act in Mr. Madison's administration which bears the stamp of greatness. We are not satisfied with professions or general assertions; we call for the proof, and now publicly ask of his friends, to show by what act or acts, he has advanced the prosperity, or added to the strength of the country. Let the measures be pointed out. We do not acknowledge as public services, the performance of the ordinary duties of an office; the salary is a full compensation. Mr Madison has received, as secretary, forty thousand, and as president, one hundred thousand dollars of the public money. We think it has, on the part of the country, paid him for his time and labour. His patronage has been immense; and he has never been charged with neglecting his friends in appointment to offices. We do not, therefore, acknowledge any public debt which has not been honorably discharged, and we are at a loss to know what claims he has on the public gratitude This is surely an unfortunate time for his friends to urge his high claims. He is now in a situation where fancied talents will not avail. Fluency of speech, strength and closeness of reasoning may sway the voice of an assembly, and a diplomatic correspondence may display our rights to advantage on paper: but will they restore to us the navigation of the lakes, our posts, our army, or our honor? Will they protect our frontiers? The courtiers, who bow at his levees and drawing-rooms, may admire the wisdom and logic of his speeches and letters; but Tecumseh and Brock are not to be subdued by the pen or the tongue. Measures and not words, actions and not professions, are now necessary to save our country. And thro' our widely extended frontier, where is there one solitary spot which has been placed in a state of defence, and where the government has afforded the means of protection? Friends of Mr. Madison answer to this—tell us when and where he has done his duty. Government promised to wage an offensive war, and to lead the youth of our country to glory. Has it been found in the ruins of Chicago and Niagara? The British flag that waves in triumph over the lakes, Detroit and Mackina, and the savage yells which proclaim murder and destruction thro' our defenceless frontier, forbid us to think of glory, and announce in impressive language, the imbecility and incompetency of the administration.—Let not the blame be thrown from the president to the secretary. He appointed and can remove him; and if, when all the nation see, and but too fatally feel his incompetence, the president alone is blind, we can have no confidence in his judgment.

Fellow citizens, we approve of the war, because we think it was necessary to defend and assert our rights; and we most ardently desire to see it so conducted, as to insure us an honorable peace. Because the administration did not provide for the war, and because they have conducted it with incompetence & imbecility, they have forfeited our confidence, and we feel ourselves bound to refuse them our support. You have been told, that to attempt a change of administration now is dangerous to the honor and the dearest interests of the nation. We did not expect such a reason from the friends of the men who have wantonly sacrificed both. You are told that opposition to the election of Mr. Madison will tend to paralize the exertions of the government, and to relax the sinews of preparation and defence.—And can they be more relaxed? Could they have been more neglectful of their duty? Could our armies, forts and garrisons, be worse than unprovided, captured and demolished—our country worse than disgraced? And do the friends of Mr. Madison present him to the public view, as the accomplished patriot, when they suppose that his attention will be directed from the great objects of the war, to the means of his re-election? That he will value his office more than the dearest interests of his country, which has conferred on him its highest honors? We confidently hope the administration are to take no active part in this election; and how is it to interfere with official duties?

We have thought that the people alone were to conduct elections, and that the constitutional exercise of their right of suffrage did not interfere with the duties of their offices. Mr. Madison has yet to conduct the war for six months; and do we understand his friends as saying, that if not re-elected he will abandon his post, or omit his duties? We repeat it, he ought not to interfere in the election. Let him, in his sphere, as we shall most assuredly do in ours, perform the duties enjoined, and secured by the constitution of our country. Shall it be said, that because we are now engaged in war, we shall not change our rulers after we have discovered their want of talents to conduct it? The greater the danger, the greater the necessity of placing the talents of our country at its head. Must the war always be mismanaged by *Eustis?* And does not every feeling of national pride revolt to be told, that "the fate of our country is linked with the fate of the present administration" We fear it has been too long linked to it; and think the time has arrived when the chain should be broken. If our country does depend on them for support, then are we low indeed; our fate is suspended on a hair, and our strength is in a broken reed.

A citizen is offered to your choice, whose talents and acquirements have given him an eminent rank among the great men of the nation, superior to most, and inferior to none—DE WITT CLINTON. His politics formed in the school of his venerable uncle, have been always republican. Inflexible in his principles, he has never yielded to circumstances. The integrity, usefulness and dignity, with which he has filled various important public trusts, are a safe pledge to the country, that he will never shrink from his duty. From the energy of his character we confidently anticipate a vigorous prosecution of the war, and an honorable and lasting peace. And under his guidance, we hope to see our country once more powerful at home, and respected abroad; its rights established, and its honor restored. He has been nominated, unanimously, by the republican members of assembly of his native state. Is there intrigue in this? His friends have publicly avowed the reasons why they prefer him to Mr. Madison, and have fairly placed their rival pretensions before the American people—and is it not a constitutional right? Why should Mr. Madison be the only candidate? By what tie are we bound to his support, as to be compelled to sacrifice at his shrine, our opinions, our principles and the rights of suffrage? Is the right of voting, only a right to deposit our ballots? May we not judge, and vote for the man whom we think will best serve the country? The revolution was atchieved without his assistance, and our independence maintained, though it was not supported on his shoulders. We trust it may be yet saved without him: and as we have survived the loss of a WASHINGTON, we believe we can exist without a Madison.

We will not retort the charge of intrigue on the friends of Mr. Madison; but he has not been nominated in a way that we think consistent with the constitution of our country. It has made a government of three branches, in order to be checks on each other. Those checks are destroyed when the representative undertakes to say who the executive shall be. We send our members of congress to make laws, not to make presidents; and it is with much regret that we find them dictating to the people on subjects with which they can have no constitutional interference. We think that an acquiescence in such nominations is fatal to the vital principles of our government. We cannot expect independence in the executive, when he knows that he cannot be elected without the previous nomination of members of congress. It opens a wide field for corruption and intrigue. If the president wants a vote in caucus, or the member wants an office for himself or friends, the wishes of both are gratified by a simple process. Such things ought not to be. We are the more alarmed at the system of caucus nominations, as we find it called the regular mode, every other mode branded with intrigue, and every person who questions the wisdom of their choice, or the mode of nomination, denounced. Let those who spent six months in the last session of congress to the neglect of public business—let those who devoted their time to prepare for the nomination and election of president, instead of preparing for the defence of the nation, answer to the country. Where was intrigue?—Not in the state legislatures, or in the minds of those who only claim the right to think and vote for themselves. Against congressional caucus nomination, we do here enter our solemn protest, and appeal to the people to decide on the wisdom of their choice. To the sober reason, to the honest unbiassed judgment of our fellow citizens, unmoved by the fear of men high in office and authority, uninfluenced by party or local prejudice, we submit the interesting question. We have thought that we did not interfere with the rights of others, when we exercise our own; and have yet to be taught that passive obedience and blind acquiescence is the duty of freemen. We claim the right of examining the character and conduct of any man, who is a candidate for our suffrages, and of declaring to the public our opinion of his incompetency. We conscientiously believe that the administration have not done their duty, and are unworthy of the stations they hold. That the welfare of the republic requires a radical change; and that this is, of all others, the time which imperiously demands it. We look forward to the election of Mr. Clinton in the confident expectation, that he will guarantee to us security in peace, and energy in war—that his administration will restore to us all we have lost by the present; and we claim for him the support of every man who wishes to see energy substituted for imbecility, activity for apathy, and the talents and virtue of our country once more presiding over its destinies.

HENRY BAIRD,
JOHN GORMAN,
DENNIS S. SCULLY,
JOSEPH WILSON,
THOMAS BAIRD,
JAMES YOUNG,
SAMUEL DOUGLASS,

Pittsburgh, September 29, 1813.